

ROOT NO PATHFINDER

Only Reiterating Roosevelt Dogma, Says Culberson.

ARGUMENT IS REVOLUTIONARY

Texas Calls Secretary's Policy Most Dangerous That Has Been Suggested in Years—Attack on Present System of Government Inaugurated by President, However, He Asserts.

Senator Culberson, of Texas, a member of the Judiciary Committee and one of those who is being talked for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1908, dissents strongly from the centralization propaganda started by Secretary Root, in his speech at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, in New York, Wednesday night.

"To my mind, the policy embodied in the recent speech of Secretary Root, is the most dangerous which has been suggested for years," said Senator Culberson yesterday. "Broadly put, he would increase the power of the Federal government, and to that extent would subtract from the power of the States, by the process of administration. This is in the highest degree arbitrary and revolutionary. When the people of the United States decide that the Constitution should be changed, that instrument itself expressly provides how it may be amended. Any other method of amendment is utterly destructive of our form of government. The speech of the Secretary contains no suggestion of constitutional amendments, but is predicated upon the idea that changes may be made in the Constitution by construction alone. The Federalists and others liberally construed the Constitution, but all of them insisted that such was the true construction. The Secretary, on the contrary, boldly passes even these bounds and suggests that by interpretation the powers of government heretofore rightfully and constitutionally exercised by the States shall be taken from them and vested in the general government.

Not a Surprise.

"This does not surprise me. Secretary Root is a very able man, but, with his views of centralization and absolutism, this very ability renders him the more dangerous as a leader. But in proclaiming this extraordinary policy of the present administration, the Secretary has not acted as a pathfinder. That has been the constant endeavor of the President, his chief, and the logical supposition is that, as the President said in his letter to one of the Stokers, Secretary Root is simply relied upon to justify the new dogma before the country.

"This attack upon our system of government was inaugurated by the President in his speech at Harrisburg, Pa., October 4, 1906. There he said: 'In some cases this governmental action must be exercised by the several States individually. In yet others it has become increasingly evident that no efficient State action is possible, and that we need, through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the Federal government.'"

"Doubtless," said Senator Culberson, "the President proposes with his new creed to make an issue before the people, which will be welcomed by all who cherish the fundamental principles of our dual system of government."

PENSION DAY IN HOUSE

Put Through 349 Bills in an Hour.

Deficiency Money Bill, Also.

The House yesterday passed 349 private pension bills in one hour. An urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$581,500, was also passed, without opposition. The main features of the emergency measure are appropriations of \$250,000 to enforce the pure-food law and \$150,000 for travel pay for officers of the army, owing to the occupation of Cuba by American troops.

Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, was named a member of the Insular Affairs Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative Patterson, of the same State, who is shortly to be inaugurated governor.

It was decided to hold eulogies on Sunday, January 29, in honor of the memory of the late Senator Bates.

The Indian appropriation bill carrying \$3,000,000 was submitted to the House by Representative Sherman, of New York, chairman of the Indian committee. This appropriation bill will not be taken up for consideration until after the Christmas holidays.

PRIVATE JOHN APPROVES.

Mississippians Think House Acted Wisely in Not Raising Salaries.

Ex-Congressman "Private" John Allen, of Tupelo, Miss., who was one of the President's callers at the White House yesterday, believes that the House took a wise course Friday when it knocked out the resolution providing for increasing the salaries of Members and Senators. "While I believe that a Congressman ought to have more money and is really worth it," said Mr. Allen, "I think it is best that he should not get it. That is to say, it is best for the government. If he were paid more money he would have just that much more money to spend, and would be just that much more of an account. Now I know that if I had had \$10,000 a year instead of \$5,000 when I was a member I would not have been able to do as good work as I did. As it was, I ran a little in debt in Washington during the sessions and managed by strict economy to pull myself out and get about even during the months I was at home on the farm."

Park for Langdon.

Representative Hunt, of Missouri, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to buy block 13, in Langdon, for a public park, to be known as Langdon Park. The appropriation proposed in the bill is \$30,000 for purchase and cost of transfer. The District Commissioners are given sixty days after the passage of the act within which to acquire the tract.

Protection for Fur Seals.

A resolution was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Southard, authorizing the President to suppress the "continued, shameful, and cruel practice of killing nursing mother fur seals on the high seas."

Retirement as Second Lieutenant.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to raise all noncommissioned officers in the civil war to the rank of second lieutenant, to be retired with the pay and emoluments of that grade.

Floating Dry Dock.

Representative Capron yesterday introduced a bill for the construction of a floating steel dry-dock for Narragansett Bay, to cost not more than \$1,250,000.

CHILD LABOR IN WASHINGTON.

Census Bureau to Issue Series of Bulletins to Inform Congress.

The acting Director of the Census is preparing for the use of Congress bulletins containing statistics concerning child labor based on unpublished information derived from the schedules of the twelfth census, taken in 1900.

The first of these bulletins, made public yesterday, relates to child labor in the District of Columbia. In the returns of the twelfth census 2,144 children in the District, from ten to fifteen years of age inclusive, were reported engaged in gainful occupation. They constituted 7.8 per cent of the total number of children of that age. In other words, about one child out of every thirteen within these age limits was a breadwinner.

ENLARGING THE MALL.

Project to Buy Territory South of the Avenue Discussed at White House.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, conferred with the President yesterday regarding a proposed extension of the Mall, which, should the plan meet with the approval of Congress, will be enlarged to embrace all such territory as lies between the Canal grounds and the White House, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

It is proposed to raze all buildings now upon that territory and convert it into a mammoth park.

As the demand for public buildings in Washington continues, they will be erected in this territory, thus securing uniformity and centralization. The appropriation necessary for a successful completion of this plan is estimated by Senator Heyburn at \$10,000,000.

TO RESTORE NEGRO TROOPS

Bill Introduced to Make them Eligible for Military Service.

Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, Would Restore Them to Their Former Status.

There has been a good deal of impatience at both ends of the Capitol at the delay in getting at the facts about the discharge of the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. In the Senate there has been no alternative but to wait until the information requested from the President and the Secretary of War is forthcoming. It is now promised for next Wednesday. A day or two will be taken to print it, according to the President's message is long or short. As the data called for under the Foraker resolution embraces the record of each man discharged, the document that is being prepared at the War Department and at the White House will doubtless be bulky.

At the House end of the Capitol, however, members have been aching to get a chance to start the ball rolling for the negro soldiers. Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, has finally introduced a bill which throws down the gauntlet to the President and distinctly proposes his being rebuffed before the country. Mr. Roberts' bill, if passed, would make all the discharged men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry eligible for re-enlistment in the army and navy, and also for any civil position to which they might otherwise be eligible.

The Roberts bill is as follows: "That the noncommissioned officers and men of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, recently discharged under or by virtue of an order bearing date November 5, 1906, be eligible to re-enlist in the military or naval forces of the United States, with the same standing, rights, and privileges to which they were entitled at the time of their discharge; and shall be eligible to any civil employment under the United States which they may otherwise, respectively, be qualified, notwithstanding the terms of the order discharging them, and they shall incur no loss of pay or other right or privilege by reason of such order or orders."

There was a good deal of comment on this bill among members of the House yesterday. Few men in either branch of Congress would have the nerve to propose to undo the work of an Executive order. No matter how general the desire might be to support such a measure, there would always be a formidable number who would shrink from rebuking the President. The Democrats in this issue would make defeat doubly sure by voting solidly against any bill that would make negroes eligible to service in the army or navy. The Roberts bill is generally regarded as not likely to be brought before the House. If it should be passed, there is grave doubt whether it would be allowed to become law. In case the President should veto such a bill the necessary two-thirds to pass it over the veto could hardly be mustered in its support. The majority of Senators and Members believe that the controversy will be settled by the voluntary offer of the President to consent to the rescinding of his order.

Much will depend on the result of the inquiry that will be made in the court-martial of Maj. Penrose and Capt. Macklin, who were in command when the trouble occurred.

If, as the friends of the enlisted men claim, the men were in quarters when the shooting occurred at Brownsville, and could not within the ten minutes between the shooting and roll-call have got into quarters and responded to their names, the aspect of the whole case will be radically changed. Then there will be the new evidence on which the President said, while in Porto Rico, he might modify his action.

PORTO RICO ASKS FOR AID.

Island Has Transportation Evils of Its Own.

Porto Rico is having trouble with her railroads, and she has called upon the United States for help. Gov. Winthrop, of the island, accompanied by other officials and prominent Porto Rican business men are in Washington to hold a conference with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The principal railroad in Porto Rico was built during the Spanish regime, under a charter from the Spanish crown.

When the present government of the island was set up it was provided that the managers of this railroad should submit to it schedules of rates. This resulted in the discovery that the management of the road was guilty of serious discrimination against certain Porto Rican towns, and against individuals as well. Antiquities in freight classification were also disclosed, the result being that Porto Rico is confronted with transportation evils such as exist in this country. Gov. Winthrop wants the Interstate Commerce Commission to send an expert to Porto Rico to instruct railroad officials and shippers alike in matters of transportation. His request will probably be granted.

Always the same.

Tharp's Pure Berkeley Rye

111 F St. N. W. 'Phone Main 1141.
Special Private Delivery.

'JOKER' IN RATE LAW?

Doubt as to Why Section 10 Was Inserted.

MAY AFFORD IMMUNITY BATH

If Contention of Standard Oil Company in Chicago Case Is Upheld, Proceedings Against Many Alleged Violators of Commerce Acts Must Fall—To Push Appeal Bill.

Administration officials are intensely interested in the contention of the Standard Oil Company's counsel that that concern is immune from punishment for violation of the Elkins act and the interstate commerce act prior to August 28 of the present year. The plea made by the defendant company in the case brought against it in Chicago leads to the belief that the rate law enacted by the last session of Congress either contains a "joker," or was so carelessly framed as to prevent the prosecution of numerous powerful corporations.

The "joker," if there is one, is to be found in section 10 of the rate law, which provides "that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but the amendments herein provided for shall not affect causes now pending in courts of the United States, but such cases shall be prosecuted to a conclusion in the manner heretofore provided by law."

John H. Miller, attorney for the Standard Oil Company, is the man who is responsible for the claim that this provision of the law with which Congress wrestled so long and arduously during the last session operates as an immunity bath. The claim is based on the peculiar circumstances attending the designation of a date for the statute to become effective. The rate bill was finally passed on June 29, the next to the last day of the last session. It was found to be impracticable to put it into effect at once, so on the following day, June 30, just before the session closed, a joint resolution was rushed through providing that the act of the preceding day should not go into effect until August 28—in other words, not until after a lapse of sixty days.

Repealed for Twenty-four Hours.

The contention of the Standard Oil Company is that during the twenty-four hours intervening between the final passage of the bill and the adoption of the resolution delaying the date on which it was to become effective, the old Elkins law was repealed, and that all acts which it declared to be violations of the law, which had not then reached the stage of "causes pending in courts of the United States" were necessarily wiped out. The adoption of the joint resolution rescinded the Elkins law for a period of two months, it is argued, but any attempt to prosecute under it concerns which had not actually been brought into court would make it retroactive. In the contention of the Standard's counsel is that by reason of the manner in which the new rate law was made applicable, immunity was granted all concerns or individuals indicted for violation of the old law prior to August 28, provided that the cases against such concerns had not already been brought before the courts.

The law officers of the government do not concede that the point made by the Standard's counsel is well taken. They express the opinion that the court at Chicago will not permit all the numerous indictments now pending to be done away with as a result of such a technical showing, but will construe the act broadly. In other quarters it is suggested that the circumstances of the suit having been initiated under criminal statutes, there will be a tendency to prevent such an interpretation, and, as a result, the Standard Oil Company and many other alleged violators of the law will be able to escape over the technical bridge they are attempting to build.

Government's One Hope.

Section 13 of the Revised Statutes is being depended on by the government officials to confound the oil trust. That section provides that the repealing of any statute shall not effect a release from penalties or liabilities incurred under such statute, unless the repealing act shall so expressly provide. This is the sole hope of the government, and if it does not prove effective, the prosecution of the oil trust and many others must, apparently, fall. A dozen or more big actions already instituted will be affected by the holding of the Chicago court in the oil company case. Among other defendants are the Western Transit Company, the American Sugar Refining Company of New York, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, C. Goodloe, Edgar Earl, and Edwin Earl, of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the Northern Steamship Company.

Attorney Miller insists that the words "causes now pending in the courts" specifically indicate just what cases Congress desired prosecuted for their logical conclusion, and that he is allowed to lapse. Because of this alleged specific designation, he contends that the provisions of section 13 of the Revised Statutes cannot be made to apply in the case against the oil trust.

Nobody seems to know who is responsible for the paragraph which, according to Miller, gives so many alleged violators of the law an immunity bath. It seems to have been the understanding of the Senate that section 10 was put in merely to simplify the methods of prosecution. Whether or not its author realized the effect it might have is a question which may never be answered.

Will Push Appeal Bill.

One of the results of the embarrassing attitude in which the government finds itself will be a vigorous effort to have Congress, during the few days it will be in session before adjournment for the holidays, enact into law the bill giving the government the right to appeal in criminal cases. This bill has passed the House. Kenesaw Mountain Landis, a brother of the two Landises in the House, is the Chicago judge upon whose decision of the point made by Attorney Miller so much rests.

USED LABELS ILLEGALLY.

Elías Raff Convicted of Infringement of Trade Mark.

The Wilson Distilling Company is prosecuting a case in the local courts which has attracted considerable interest, because it involves the principle of using labels for whisky bottles containing liquor not blended by that company.

Elías Raff is the defendant in the case, and was convicted in the Police Court of using labels of the distilling company on whisky bottles not containing the same blend of liquor as that patented by the company. Expert testimony was introduced at the trial, and Raff was convicted on the testimony of chemists, who declared that the whisky sold in the bottles was essentially different from the Wilson variety.

The case has been appealed to the higher court by Raff's attorneys, and arguments in the case will be heard by Judge Mulwiny this week.

MAKE ALL AMBASSADORS.

Representative Foster Desires Uniformity of Diplomatic Rank.

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Foster, of Vermont, abolishes the grade of minister and minister-resident in the diplomatic service of the United States, and provides that hereafter all representatives of the republic abroad shall bear the title of ambassador.

Mr. Foster stated that his purpose in introducing the bill was to do what could be done to bring about uniformity of rank in the diplomatic service.

As foreign countries seemed to be wedded to the use of ambassadors, he said, the United States should place its representatives on the same plane.

A step in the direction of uniformity, said Mr. Foster, was taken by The Hague Conference, which declared that for the purpose of that body, all countries should stand on an equal footing.

PRINTERS MAY GET INCREASE.

Bill Introduced to Advance Scale to 60 Cents an Hour.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Congressman Harry N. Coudrey, of Missouri, to increase the salary of the pressmen, bookbinders, and printers in the Government Printing Office from fifty to sixty cents an hour.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Printing.

President Peeney, of the bookbinders' union, who was mainly instrumental in the introduction of the bill, said last night that all the members he had seen seemed to be in favor of the measure.

WORLD NEEDS ELASTIC MONEY

Comptroller Ridgely Urges Legislation on Currency Question.

Credit Currency with Graduated Tax and Ample Reserve Proposed.

William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, discussed the currency question yesterday before the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Ridgely's ideas as to the operation of the credit currency plan of the bankers' association did not in all respects harmonize with those advanced Friday by Secretary Shaw when he was before the committee. One instance in point was his statement that the amount of credit notes in process of redemption at any one time would be vastly in excess of 10 per cent of the total, which was the amount estimated by Secretary Shaw.

Mr. Ridgely said that the business of the world was increasing so rapidly, and so much was going on in manufacturing, mining, and commerce generally, that there is a great demand for credit, which has caught up with and overtaken the amount of reserve money which we have to base credit upon.

Since 1900, he said, there has been an increase of 88 per cent of the loans in national banks without collateral. During the same period there had only been an increase of 48 per cent of the total loans on collateral. From this he deduced that the demand for an elastic currency is the demand of business rather than of speculation. It is very plain, he said, that the logical, sensible, practical way to meet the question is to change the system so that banks may keep in their vaults as a basis for the increase of loans every dollar of their available reserve money and let them supply for cash transactions their own credit notes which are not available for reserve.

Mr. Ridgely said he was decidedly in favor of credit currency, and in favor of a graduated tax with ample reserve, in interpretation, to a high tax and on reserve. He would have the government guarantee the credit notes and declared that the government in so doing would undertake no risk.

He was not in favor of the repeal of the \$3,000,000 limit of retirement of national bank currency. He would increase the limit to \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000, and give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to suspend the retirement in his discretion.

AWAITS NEW AMBASSADOR.

Mexican Embassy Not Notified Yet of Creel's Appointment.

Although official announcement has not been received, it is the understanding at the Mexican Legation that Enrique C. Creel will succeed Senor Casasus as Mexican Ambassador. Senor Casasus, who arrived in Washington only a year ago last November, tendered his resignation in August because of illness, and left Washington some months ago to travel in Europe in the hope of regaining his health.

The new Ambassador is expected to arrive by the first of the year, at which time the resignation of Senor Casasus will become effective.

Mr. Creel is of American descent, and is one of the wealthiest and most prominent commercial and financial men in Mexico. He is president of the Central Bank of Mexico, which is recognized as the largest financial institution in Mexico, having a capitalization of \$21,000,000.

A few years ago he succeeded his father-in-law as governor of the State of Chihuahua, the latter having been elected to the office several terms.

Mr. Creel is about fifty years old, is married, and has several daughters, all of whom are married. He is not a stranger to this country, having visited here several years ago as the head of a commission appointed by President Diaz to investigate the attitude of this and other governments toward the Mexican money standard and national finances.

AID FOR TANNER MONUMENT.

G. A. R. Posts Contribute Liberally; Officers Elected.

The movement to erect a monument to Mrs. M. L. Tanner, the dead wife of "Corporal" Tanner, is receiving the substantial support of the various Grand Army posts as reported at a meeting of Potomac Post No. 11, Friday night. Commander W. A. O'Meara said he hoped the fund would be completed in time to dedicate the monument on May 30, 1907.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, Dec. 15.—Arrived: Bordeaux, from Havre, December 1; Heathdene, from Hamburg, November 2.

Sailed from foreign ports: Umbria, from Liverpool for New York; Philadelphia, from Southampton for New York; La Provence, from Havre for New York.

THE LAW REPORTER PRINTING COMPANY
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS—ESTABLISHED 1850
212-222 N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
M. W. MOORE, Manager.

METHODS ARE LAX

Keep Would Systematize the Federal Business.

NUMEROUS CHANGES FAVORED

Report Made to President Shows Government Manner of Obtaining Transportation and Paying Freight Is Not Uniform—Creation of New Committee Is Recommended.

Important recommendations relative to the administration of the government's business are incorporated in two reports just submitted to the President by the Committee on Department Methods, better known as the Keep Commission.

The first relates to the "Transportation of government employees and property," and the second to "The use of committees in department work." Simplified spelling runs riot through both of these documents.

Through bills of lading have not been required, and in the final determination and settlement of freight charges there has been a divergence of practice in the different administrative and auditing offices. The committee recommends that the President request the proper heads of departments to direct that hereafter all single shipments of freight and continuous journeys of government employees made on bills of lading, and transportation requests be made on through bills of lading or transportation requests, as the case may be. As to charges by the railroads the committee says: "The amount of transportation paid for by the government entitles it to the lowest available rate in every instance."

With a view of keeping each department in touch with the personnel and business of the particular branch of the government for which he is responsible, the commission recommends the creation of a committee in each service bureau or independent division to be known respectively as the Service Bureau or Division Committee.

DENIES PASSES TO EDITORS.

Knapp Tells Newspaper Men They Must Pay Money.

The Interstate Commerce Commission stands pat on its interpretation of the railroad rate law that newspapers cannot exchange advertising for transportation. A committee representing the National Editorial Association had a hearing before the commission yesterday in which the subject was fully and freely discussed. The association holds that the ruling of the commission abrogates the right of contract and that a newspaper and a railroad have a perfect right to enter into a legitimate exchange arrangement.

Chairman Knapp, of the commission, stated unequivocally that anything with a variable value could not legally be a medium of exchange. "I would regard," said he, "with grave suspicion any contract entered into by a railroad for advertising for which payment is to be made in transportation."

J. E. Jenkins, of Sterling, Kans., in behalf of the association, asked whether it would not be permissible for a newspaper to contract to enter into a contract for advertising with a railroad and then, before payment should be made, to draw on that railroad for the amount of the contract in mileage books or straight tickets. Chairman Knapp said he did not feel that he should answer the question at this time.

In response to an inquiry, he explained that the commission had no authority over the matter of railroads exchanging transportation for advertising strictly within a State. It is understood that the association will carry the case before Congress.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

Maj. GEORGE J. NEWGARDEN, surgeon, from Newport News to Fort D. A. Russell.

Capt. ROBERT E. L. SPENCE, Eleventh Infantry, from retiring board, Atlanta, for examination.

Navy Orders.

Capt. L. C. LOGAN, detached Ohio, home, wait orders.

Capt. L. C. HEILNER, detached Navy Yard, League Island, to command Ohio.

Commander F. A. WILMER, to Navy Yard, League Island.

Lieut. Commander J. A. DOTCHERTY, detached Navy Department, home, wait orders.

Surgeon G. P. LEWISDEN, to marine recruiting party, Alaska.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. M. PIPPIN, detached Navy Department, Navy Yard, New York, Va., to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. T. BUNCH, U. S. M. C., resignation accepted.

Commander R. M. G. BROWN, retired, died, Garfield Hospital, Washington, December 14.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Bureau of Navigation:

Arrived—Leonidas, at Hampton Roads, December 13. Rocket at Norfolk; Porpoise, Shark, and Nina at Navy Yard, New York; Hopkins at Norfolk; Sterling at Philadelphia, December 14.

Sailed—Tacoma from Washington for Hampton Roads, December 15.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

NEW WILLARD—Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, Ga.; Gordon A. Ramsey, Chicago; Sidney A. Foster, Des Moines, Iowa; H. W. Peabody, Boston; W. M. Irwin, New York; Mrs. J. D. Brown, Omaha, Neb.; D. R. Gillette, Nevada; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Barker, York, Pa.; N. Glenderson, Philadelphia; Barton Myers, Norfolk, Va.; W. W. Bush, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. John Patrick, Wolf, Wyo.; G. F. Waltes, Montreal, Canada; N. W. Willy and William P. Craig, Toronto, Canada.

RIGGS—Frank Kernan, Valdez, Alaska; L. L. Street, Boston.

EBBITT—Clarence S. Nettles, U. S. A.; J. U. Solway, U. S. N.

METROPOLITAN—G. A. Mansfield, South Me. Alester, Ind. T.; E. Cochran, New York.

ST. JAMES—J. A. Hicks, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Filley, Annapolis, Md.; J. A. Kneel, Cleveland, Ohio; H. T. Brainerd, Richmond, Va.

ARLINGTON—Wallace Taylor, Denver, Colo.; Harold Binney, New York; W. K. Sheran, Pittsburgh; Edgar Watkins, Houston, Tex.

SHORHAM—D. M. Mahood and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hughes, New York.

NATIONAL—W. T. Bennett, Manchester, N. H.; W. Harnes, Charlotte, N. C.

RALEIGH—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Perkins, California; Charles Hot, Denver, Colo.; W. S. Dorby, Berlin, Germany; G. R. Ewerod, Chicago; L. R. Darrell, City of Mexico; E. Richardson, New York; James R. Abernathy, Githrie, Okla.; C. E. Myers, Oklahoma City, Okla.; M. W. Overlin, Canton, Ohio; C. A. Durham, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Virginia.

PROOP'S

Is where You will find "The Best of Everything" in Music.

Why enumerate the thousand and one things you can find here?

Whether it is a sheet of music or a

Steinway Piano,

we have it, and at prices commensurate with quality!

925 PENNA. AVE. N.W.

"FLITTER" —SPARKLING POWDER

It adds to the brightness of Christmas Tree fixings. In all colors..... Bottle, 5c

Give a Water Color Box.

You awaken the artistic instincts of a boy or girl when you give a Water Color Box. .15c up

Holiday Mirrors.

Finest French Mirrors—plain and bevel plate..... 50c to \$5

Chas. E. Hodgkin, 913 Seventh St. Northwest.
'Phone M 2706.

Elias Raff Liquor Co.

DISTRIBUTORS OF HOME CLUB RYE,
204 Seventh St. S. W. 'Phone M. 1352

Sacrifice Sale

OF

Excellent Whiskies

AT THE

Cut Price House

\$1.25 Values, 79c **\$1 Values, 49c**

Home Club Pure Rye.
Tom Moore (bonded).
Wilson Rye.
Hermitage.
Sherwood Rye.
Paul Jones.
Oscar Pepper.
Roxberry.
Armour Dupont Brandy.
Sloe Gin.
Tom Gin.
Martini Cocktails.
Sulphur Gin.
Buchu Gin.
Gordon's Dry Gin.
Geneva Gin.
Booth Gin.
Duffy's Malt.
Garry's Scotch Whiskey.
St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum.
Maraschino Pineapple.

Wild Cherry Brandy.
Vermouth.
Rock and Rye.
Creme de Menthe.
Maraschino Cherries (Domestic).
Satin Gloss Rye.
Potomac Rye.
Grape Juice Rye.
Curaçoa Cordial.
Corn Whiskey.
German Kummel.

Two bottles each.
Rhine Wine.
Sherry Wine.
Port Wine.
Muscatel.
Claret.
Sauterne.
Catawba.
Blackberry.
They're all San Gabriel excellent quality wines.
1 doz. Philadelphia Ale.
1 doz. Philadelphia Porter.
Celery Bitters.
Damiana Bitters.
Apple Brandy.
California Brandy.

A BARGAIN IN GOOD CIGARS

50 CIGARS, 89c **50 CIGARS, 99c**

"I Saw Your Ad. in the Herald."